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Note verbale dated 3 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Cyprus to the United Nations has the honour to transmit herewith the report of the Government of Cyprus pursuant to paragraph 40 of resolution 2270 (2016) (see annex).

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Annex to the note verbale dated 3 June 2016 from the Permanent Mission of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Chair of the Committee

General

At the outset, the Republic of Cyprus would like to reaffirm that the proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, as well as their means of delivery, constitutes a threat to international peace and security. The Republic of Cyprus would also like to express its grave concern at the nuclear test conducted by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the DPRK) on 6 January 2016, in violation of Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013).

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, within the framework of its competences, informed the relevant departments and authorities of the Republic of Cyprus on 3 March 2016 of the adoption of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), emphasizing, inter alia, the requirement for concrete measures to be undertaken for the effective implementation of the provisions of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016).

Asset freeze

On 10 March 2016, the Central Bank of Cyprus[1] notified all supervised entities in the Republic of Cyprus about the adoption of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), as well as of Commission implementing regulation (EU) 2016/315 of 4 March 2016 amending Council regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the DPRK. The Central Bank of Cyprus, underlined, inter alia, the requirement to take all measures necessary for the immediate implementation of the provisions included in the above-mentioned Security Council resolution and Commission implementing regulation.

Travel ban

The Republic of Cyprus competent authorities, namely, the Cyprus Police[2] and the Aliens and Immigration Service, have taken all measures necessary to include in the national stop list database all the information on individuals designated in annex I to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016).

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[1] The Central Bank of Cyprus is the competent authority for the monitoring and supervision of the activities of credit institutions, including cooperative credit institutions, payment institutions and electronic money institutions which are subject to the jurisdiction of the Republic of Cyprus, for the purpose of implementing the decisions and regulations of the Council of the European Union (restrictive measures) and the Security Council (sanctions).

[2] Joint competent authority for (a) the implementation of the prohibitions/restrictions of entry and transit within the territory of the Republic of Cyprus or transit through it by persons who are named in the appendices of the relevant Security Council resolutions (sanctions) and the decisions and regulations of the Council of the European Union (restrictive measures) and (b) for the updating of the database with respect to persons who are named in the appendices of the relevant Security Council resolutions (sanctions) and the decisions and regulations of the Council of the European Union (restrictive measures) and are subject to restrictions of entry and transit within the territory of the Republic of Cyprus or transit through it (stop list).

Radioactive materials

The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) fully adheres to the European acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with concern to the transfer of all such materials, including the export, import or transit of materials to and from DPRK. These measures (licensing and inspection) are in full compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions on DPRK.

Weapons of mass destruction

Among the activities of the Cyprus Department of Customs and Excise[3] is the combating of illicit trafficking of weapons, explosives and weapons of mass destruction, including biological and chemical ones. In this framework, the Cyprus Department of Customs and Excise issues circulars addressed to its staff providing detailed information and instructions to be extremely careful when carrying out their checks so that the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK, as well as European Union regulations and/or decisions, is ensured.

Military equipment/dual-use goods

The competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus, namely, the Customs and Excise Department, the Department of Merchant Shipping and the Cyprus Police (Port and Marine Police Unit,[4] Directorate of Airports Security)[5] have taken all measures necessary to prevent the direct/indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, as provided by the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK. In this framework, vessels undergo regular checks as part of the standard practice followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.

It should also be noted that the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus have not received any applications for exports of military equipment or dual use to the DPRK. In the event that such applications are submitted, the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK will be taken into due consideration during the processing of such applications.

Maritime transport

In the field of maritime transport, the following measures have been undertaken for the purposes of compliance with the Security Council sanctions and European Union restrictive measures against the DPRK:

[3] Joint competent authority for carrying out checks at entry and exit points of the Republic of Cyprus, at customs precincts and generally within the customs territory, on persons, baggage, goods and means of transport for the detection of trading/transport of goods, materials and technologies whose transfer, import and/or export is prohibited pursuant to the Security Council sanctions and European Union restrictive measures.

[4] Joint competent authority for the checking, within its competence, of passing boats and vessels if there is information that they contain items whose supply, sale, transportation, transfer, import or export is prohibited under the Security Council sanctions and European Union restrictive measures.

[5] Responsible for the security of commercial aviation.

National Shipping Legislation

The Council of Ministers issued, under section 3 of the Cyprus Ships (Prohibition of Transportation) Laws of 1966 and 1971, the prohibition order P.I. 330/2013[6] which deals with the prohibition of transportation aspect of the sanctions imposed against DPRK by Security Council resolutions, as well as by European Union instruments.

Specifically, P.I. 330/2013 implements Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009) and 2094 (2013), as well as decision 2013/183/CFSP of the Council of the European Union of 22 April 2013, as amended or replaced and regulation (EC) no. 329/2007 of the Council of the European Union of 27 March 2007, as amended or replaced, so as to prohibit the transportation by Cyprus ships of arms and related materiel and luxury goods to and from the DPRK.

Circulars issued by the Director of the Department of Merchant Shipping

Following the adoption by the United Nations and the European Union of sanctions/restrictive measures, the Director of the Department of Merchant Shipping (DMS) issued the following circulars, which are currently in force:

DMS Circular No. 6/2010. DMS Circular No. 6/2010, dealing with bunkering or other servicing of vessels or ship supply services, suspicious cargo inspections as well as seizure and disposal of prohibited cargo;

DMS Circular No. 18/2011. DMS Circular No. 18/2011, outlining the provisions of P.I. 151/2011 as well as dealing with cargo information and inspection and bunkering or other services;

DMS Circular No. 13/2013. DMS Circular No. 13/2013, outlining the newly introduced restrictive measures by virtue of:

(a) Security Council resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013);

(b) Decision 2013/88/CFSP of the Council of the European Union of 18 February 2013 repealing its Decision 2010/800/CFSP;

(c) Regulation (EU) No. 296/2013 of the Council of the European Union of 26 March 2013 amending its regulation (EC) no. 329/2007.

DMS Circular No. 18/2013. DMS Circular No. 18/2013, providing an updated and consolidated summary of the restrictive measures imposed by the following European Union and United Nations instruments currently in force against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

(a) Security Council resolutions 2087 (2013) and 2094 (2013);

(b) Decision 2013/183/CFSP of the Council of the European Union repealing its decision 2010/800/CFSP;

(c) Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 of the Council of the European Union, as amended.

[6] Published in the Official Gazette of the Republic No. 4718, Supplement III (I), dated 27.09.2013.

The circular covers the following aspects:

(a) Prohibition of transportation of arms and related materiel, luxury goods, gold and precious metals and diamonds, DPRK denominated banknotes and coinage;

(b) Cargo information and inspection, bunkering and other services;

(c) Insurance and reinsurance regarding prohibited cargo.

DMS Circular No. 44/2014. DMS Circular No. 44/2014, dealing with the inclusion of certain entities into the list of targeted entities by virtue of:

(a) Decision 2014/700/CFSP of the Council of the European Union amending its decision 2013/183/CFSP;

(b) Commission implementing regulation (EU) No. 1059/2014 amending regulation (EC) No. 329/2007.

DMS Circular No. 11/2016. DMS Circular No. 11/2016, providing an updated and consolidated summary of the restrictive measures imposed by the following United Nations and European Union instruments currently in force against the DPRK and notifying of the adoption of:

(a) Security Council resolution 2270 (2016);

(b) Decisions (CFSP) 2016/319, 2016/475 and 2016/476 of the Council of the European Union amending its decision 2013/183/CFSP;

(c) Regulations (EU) No. 2016/315 and 2016/465 amending its regulation (EC) No. 329/2007.

The circular covers the following aspects:

(a) Prohibition of transportation of arms and related materiel, luxury goods, gold and precious metals and diamonds, DPRK denominated banknotes and coinage, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore and rare minerals, coal, iron and iron ore, aviation fuel;

(b) Cargo information and inspection, bunkering and other services;

(c) Leasing or chartering vessels;

(d) Registration/deletion of vessels;

(e) Insurance and reinsurance regarding prohibited cargo.

The above-mentioned circulars are available from the Department of Merchant Shipping website (www.shipping.gov.cy).

Consolidation of measures by virtue of new prohibition order/national legislation

For the sake of clarity, a new prohibition order has been drafted in order to consolidate all prohibition of transportation by Cyprus ships measures. The draft prohibition order is currently before the Law Office of the Attorney General for legal vetting and is expected to be issued by the Council of Ministers in September-October 2016.

The prohibition order seeks to implement the following instruments:

(a) Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016);

(b) Decision 2013/183/CFSP of the Council of the European Union as lastly amended by its decision (CFSP) 2016/476 and as may be amended or replaced from time to time;

(c) Regulation (EC) No. 329/2007 of the Council of the European Union as lastly amended by regulation (EU) No. 2016/465 and as may be amended or replaced from time to time.

Ocean Maritime Management vessels

The Cyprus Ports Authority has informed all its relevant departments about the vessels controlled or operated by Ocean Maritime Management, as set out in annex III to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), as well as about the decision dated 21 March 2016 of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to Security Council resolution 1718 (2006) to remove the four vessels indicated in the aforementioned annex to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), in order to proceed with an update of the relevant list.

Civil aviation

Upon receiving an application from an operator of DPRK or an operator that flies from or to a DPRK airport (International Civil Aviation Code ZK) for a flight through the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus or landing at one of the international airports of the Republic of Cyprus, the Department of Civil Aviation of the Republic of Cyprus, before granting such permission, if needed, requests more details of the specific flight, in order to check compliance with Security Council resolution 2270 (2016). Flights found to violate the aforementioned Security Council resolution are denied access to the National Airspace and/or the international airports of the Republic of Cyprus.

In conclusion, it should be reiterated that the Republic of Cyprus is committed to the effective implementation of the sanctions regime imposed pursuant to Security Council resolution 2270 (2016).

The table below sets out the implementation by the Republic of Cyprus of certain measures with respect to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea imposed by the Security Council in its resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016).

Optional checklist: measures contained in Security Council resolutions 1718 (2006), 1874 (2009), 2087 (2013), 2094 (2013) and 2270 (2016) relevant to Member States' national implementation reports

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
1. Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to DPRK of: (Fact sheet sects. I to IV, X and XII)[a]	Yes	The Cyprus Department of Customs and Excise has issued a circular addressed to its staff providing detailed information and instructions to be extremely careful when carrying out their checks so that the implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK, as well as European Union regulations and/or decisions, is ensured.	Cyprus Department of Customs and Excise circular concerning restrictive measures against the DPRK (circular No. 14 of 2016).	The same applies for ! (a), 1 (b), 1 (c), 1 (d), 1 (e) and 1 (f).
(a) All arms and related materiel	Yes	Arms and related material are controlled by national legislation, which is based on common position 2008/944/CFSP of the Council of the European Union, defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. The legislation in force provides, inter alia, that Security Council resolutions are taken into account before a decision is made regarding the approval or rejection of an export application.		The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) fully adheres to the European acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with concern to the transfer of all such materials, including export, import or transit of materials to/from DPRK. These measures (licensing and inspection) are in full compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions on DPRK.
(b) Nuclear, ballistic missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology[b]	Yes	Department of Merchant Shipping (DMS) circular No. 11/2016 Prohibition Order P.I. 330/2013 The export of nuclear, ballistic, missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology is controlled by national legislation, which is based on Security	P.I. 330/2013 adopted under The Cyprus Ships (Prohibition of Transportation) Laws of 1966-1971 (Law	

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
		Council resolution 1540 (2004) and regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items. DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013 In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities, the Port and Marine Police conducts regular checks on ships as part of the standard practice followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (that was not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union security standards) may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and	26/66 as amended with Law 53/1971).	Overall competence regarding cargo transport controls (description of goods and origin or destination checks) as well as determining the legality of the cargo, is vested in the Customs and Excise Department. The Cyprus Police (Port and Marine Police and the Directorate of Airport Security) undertake the necessary measures according to the decisions and regulations by the competent authority (Civil Aviation and/or the Customs and Excise Department). The checks of the cargo are conducted with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
		all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed).		
(c) Luggage goods	Yes	The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (that was not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union Security Standards) may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed). DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013		The Directorate of Airport Security proceeds with checks according to the regulations of the competent authority (Civil Aviation and/or the Customs and Excise Department). The checks of the cargo are conducted with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.
(d) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions;	Yes	DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013		
(e) Prohibited items for repair, servicing, refurbishing, testing, reverse-engineering, and marketing, regardless of whether ownership or control is transferred.	Yes	Arms and related material are controlled by national legislation, which is based on common position 2008/944/CFSP of the Council of the		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
		European Union, defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment. The legislation in force provides, inter alia, that Security Council resolutions are taken into account before a decision is made regarding the approval or rejection of an export application. The export of nuclear, ballistic, missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology is controlled by national legislation, which is based on Security Council resolution 1540 (2004) and regulation 428/2009 of the Council of the European Union setting up a Community regime for the control of exports, transfer, brokering and transit of dual-use items.		
(f) Aviation fuel, including aviation gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, and kerosene-type rocket fuel, unless the Committee approves in advance on an exceptional case-by-case basis the transfer to the DPRK of such products for verified essential humanitarian needs subject to arrangement for effective monitoring of delivery and use. These measures shall not apply with respect to the sale or supply of aviation fuel to civilian passenger aircrafts outside the DPRK exclusively for consumption during its flight to the DPRK and its return flight.	Yes	DMS Circular No. 11/2016 (This aspect is included in a new prohibition order, to be issued in the coming weeks. The draft order is currently before the Law Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Cyprus for legal vetting).		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
2. Prohibit the procurement from DPRK of: (Fact sheets sects. I to IV, and XI to XII)[a]				
(a) All arms and related materiel;	**Yes**	**In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities:** **The Port and Marine Police conducts regular checks on ships as part of the standard practice followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus.** **The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (where not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union Security Standards), may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed).** **DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013**	**The overall competence regarding cargo transport controls (description of goods and origin or destination checks) as well as for determining the legality of the cargo, is vested in the Customs and Excise Department.** **The Cyprus Police (Port and Marine Police and the Directorate of Airport Security) undertake the necessary measures according to the decisions taken by the competent authority (Civil Aviation and/or the Customs and Excise Department).** **The checks of the cargo are conducted with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.**	
(b) Nuclear, ballistic missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology;	**Yes**			

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(c) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions;	Yes	DMS Circular No. 11/2016 P.I. 330/2013		
(d) Prohibited items for repair, servicing, refurbishing, testing, reverse-engineering, and marketing, regardless of whether ownership or control is transferred;				The term used in relevant Security Council resolutions is "affirms" instead of "decides" which constitutes a non-binding provision.
(e) Coal, iron, iron ore, gold, titanium ore, vanadium ore, and rare earth minerals. These measures shall not apply with respect to: (a) Coal that the procuring State confirms on the basis of credible information has originated outside the DPRK and was transported through the DPRK solely for export from the Port of Rajin (Rason) provided that the State notifies the Committee in advance, and such transactions are unrelated to generating revenue for the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by the resolutions; (b) Coal, iron or iron ore transactions that are determined to be exclusively for livelihood purposes and unrelated to generating revenue for the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by the resolutions.	Yes	DMS Circular No. 11/2016 (This aspect is included in a new prohibition order to be issued in the coming weeks. The draft order is currently before the Law Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of Cyprus for legal vetting).		
3. Prevent the transfer to or from DPRK of financial transactions, technical training, advice, services (including brokering or other intermediary services) and assistance related to: (Fact sheet sect. IV)[a]				

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(a) All arms and related materiel;				
(b) Nuclear, ballistic missile or other weapons of mass destruction-related items or technology;	Yes			The Republic of Cyprus, as a member State of the European Union and IAEA fully adheres to the European acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with concern to the transfer of all such materials, including export, import or transit of materials to and from DPRK. These measures (licensing and inspection) are in full compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions on DPRK.
(c) Any item that could contribute to prohibited programmes or activities or evasion of sanctions;				
(d) Engagement in the hosting of trainers, advisers or other officials for the purpose of military-, paramilitary- or police-related training.				
4. Prohibit the transfer of any items if a designated individual or entity[c] is the originator, intended recipient or facilitator of the item's transfer; in accordance with its national legal processes, freeze funds, other financial assets and economic resources	Yes	On 10 March 2016, the Central Bank of Cyprus notified all supervised entities in the Republic of Cyprus about the adoption of Security Council resolution 2270 (2016), as well as of Commission implementing		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
owned or controlled by, and ensure that none are made available to benefit designated individuals or entities, entities of the Government of the DPRK or the Worker's Party of Korea, those acting on their behalf or at their direction and entities owned or controlled by them (Fact sheet sects. III and VII).[a]		regulation (EU) 2016/315 of 4 March 2016, amending Council regulation (EC) No 329/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the DPRK. The Central Bank of Cyprus underlined, inter alia, the requirement to take all necessary measures for the immediate implementation of the provisions included in the above-mentioned Security Council resolution and Commission implementing regulation.		
5. Prevent entry or transit of designated individuals together with their family members, of any individual working on behalf or at the direction of a designated individual or entity or violating the sanctions or assisting in their evasion. The travel ban does not apply to designated individuals and entities when the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such travel is justified on the grounds of humanitarian need, including religious obligations, or the Committee concludes that an exemption would further the objectives of the resolutions. States can submit requests for exemptions from the travel ban for designated individuals and entities following the instructions set out in the Committee Guidelines. Expel such an individual for the purpose of repatriation to the DPRK or to the individual's state of nationality consistent with applicable national and international law, provided that these measures shall not impede the transit of representative of the	Yes	In order to prevent the entry or transit of designated individuals, all the information on individuals designated pursuant to the relevant Security Council resolutions on the DPRK is included in the national stop list database.		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
Government of the DPRK to the United Nations Headquarters or other United Nations facilities to conduct United Nations business. These measures shall not apply with respect to a particular individual of: • The presence of the individual is required for fulfilment of judicial process • The presence of the individual is required exclusively for medical, safety or other humanitarian purposes • The Committee has determined on a case-by-case basis that the expulsion of the individual would be contrary to the objectives of the resolutions (Fact sheet sects. V and VIII)[a]				
6. Financial measures: (Fact sheet sect. IX)[a] (a) Prevent provision of financial services, or transfer of any financial or other assets or resources, including bulk cash and gold and through cash and gold couriers, which could contribute to DPRK's prohibited programmes or activities, or to the evasion of sanctions, and exercise enhanced vigilance in this regard;				
(b) Prohibit DPRK banks from opening and operation of new branches, subsidiaries, or representative offices; establishing new joint ventures; or taking an ownership interest in or establishing or maintaining correspondent relationships with banks in a State's jurisdiction or within its territory, unless such transactions have been approved by the Committee in advance;				

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
(c) Prohibit financial institutions from opening representative offices or subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK;				
(d) Prohibit States from having representative offices, subsidiaries or banking accounts in the DPRK, if State has credible information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that such financial services could contribute to the prohibited programmes or activities, unless the Committee determines on a case-by-case basis that such offices, subsidiaries or accounts are required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance or the activities of diplomatic missions in the DPRK pursuant to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations or the activities of the United Nations or its specialized agencies or related organizations, or for any other purposes consistent with the resolutions;				
(e) No provision of public and private financial support from within their territories or by persons or entities subject to their jurisdiction for trade with DPRK that could contribute to the DPRK's nuclear or ballistic missile programmes or other activities prohibited by the resolutions.				
7. Prevent new commitments for grants, financial assistance or concessional loans to DPRK, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes, or the promotion of denuclearization (Fact sheet sect. IX(d))[a]				
8. Inspect in the State's territory, including in its airports, seaports and free trade zones, the cargo to or from the DPRK, or brokered	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		The RoC, as a member State of the European Union and IAEA, fully

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
or facilitated by the DPRK or its nationals, or by individuals or entities acting on their behalf, or transported on DPRK flagged vessel or aircraft (Fact sheet sect. XIII)[a]		In order to prevent the direct or indirect transfer of weapons, ammunition or any kind of equipment related to military activities: The Port and Marine Police conducts regular checks on ships as part of the standard practice followed by the competent authorities of the Republic of Cyprus. The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (that was not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union Security Standards) may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed).		adheres to the European acquis and the IAEA standards, with respect to the import, export and transit of radioactive materials. Strict measures are being applied with concern to the transfer of all such materials, including the export, import or transit of materials to and from DPRK. These measures (licensing and inspection) are in full compliance with all the relevant Security Council resolutions on DPRK. The overall competence regarding cargo transport controls (description of goods and origin or destination checks), as well as determining the legality of the cargo, is vested in the Customs and Excise Department. The Cyprus Police (Port and Marine Police and the Directorate of Airport Security) undertake the necessary measures according to the decisions taken by the competent authority, (Civil Aviation and/or the Customs and Excise Department).

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
				The checks of the cargo are conducted with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.
(a) Under certain conditions and with certain exceptions, inspect vessels on the high seas and prohibit the provision of bunkering services to DPRK vessels if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe their cargo contains prohibited items;	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		
(b) Prohibit their nationals and those in their territories from leasing or chartering their flagged vessels or aircraft or providing crew services to the DPRK. As called upon, de-register any vessel that is owned, operated or crewed by the DPRK; not register any such vessel that is de-registered by another Member State. This measure shall not apply with respect to such leasing, chartering or provision of crew services notified to the Committee in advance on a case-by-case basis accompanied by: (a) information demonstrating that such activities are exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue, and (b) information on measures taken to prevent such activities from contributing to violations of the resolutions;	Yes	DMS circular No. 11/2016. The Registrar of Cyprus Ships performs check controls when, during a ship registration process, there are suspicions/indications that a vessel may be owned/operated by the DPRK.		
(c) Prohibit their nationals, persons subject to their jurisdiction and entities incorporated in their territory or subject to	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
their jurisdiction from registering vessels in the DPRK, obtaining authorization for a vessel to use the DPRK flag, and from owning, leasing, operating, providing any vessel classification, certification or associated service, or insuring any vessel flagged by the DPRK This measure shall not apply to activities notified in advance to the Committee, following provision to the Committee of detailed information on the activities, including the names of individuals and entities involved in them, information demonstrating that such activities are exclusively for livelihood purposes which will not be used by DPRK individuals or entities to generate revenue and on measures taken to prevent such activities from contributing to violations of the resolutions;				
(d) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly Member States' territory unless under the condition of landing for inspection, if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe that the aircraft contains prohibited items, except in the case of an emergency landing;	Yes	Check the information of the flight (overflight or landing in Cyprus) and check compliance with Security Council resolution 2270 (2016). Flights found to violate the resolution are denied access to the national airspace and/or the international airports of Cyprus.		
(e) Prohibit the entry into their ports of any vessel if the State has information that provides reasonable grounds to believe the vessel is owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by a designated individual or entity, or contains cargo the supply, sale, transfer or export of which is prohibited by the resolutions, unless entry is required in the case of emergency or in the case of	Yes	The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
return to its port of origination, or for inspection, or unless the Committee determines in advance that such entry is required for humanitarian purposes or any other purposes consistent with the objectives of resolution 2270 (2016).				
9. Under certain conditions, seize and dispose of prohibited items found during an inspection (Fact sheet sect. XIV)[a]	Yes	The Directorate of Airports Security undertakes checks with regard to cargo (that was not outsourced to private companies). The standing order is to detect any item that may compromise the security of the flight. The security control systems within the premises of the airports of the Republic of Cyprus (according to European Union Security Standards), may detect explosives and any other items that may put the flight in peril. All checked-in luggage passes through an automated system, Hot Baggage Screening, which detects items that may compromise the security of the flight. If there are reasonable grounds to believe that banned material will go through, the system settings will be modified and all luggage will be X-rayed. With regard to cabin luggage, everything is manually screened (X-rayed). The local shipping industry has been notified by virtue of DMS circular No. 11/2016.		The Directorate of Airport Security undertakes all security checks according to European Union security standards (Civil Aviation) and with the cooperation of the Customs and Excise Department.

Concrete measures, procedures, legislation, regulations or policies adopted in order to:	*Yes/no*	*Measures in detail*	*Additional information*	*Remarks*
10. Prevent specialized teaching or training of DPRK nationals within their territories or by their nationals of disciplines which could contribute to the DPRK's prohibited programmes or activities (Fact sheet sect. VI)[a]				

Abbreviations: DPRK, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[a] Available from https://www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/fact_sheet_updated_24_may_2016.pdf.

[b] The lists of nuclear-, ballistic missile- and other WMD-related items, materials, equipment, goods and technology, as well as luxury goods, are available from the website of the Committee (www.un.org/sc/suborg/en/sanctions/1718/materials).

[c] The consolidated list of entities and individuals subject to assets freeze and/or travel ban is available from the website of the Committee (www.un.org/sc/suborg/sites/www.un.org.sc.suborg/files/1718.pdf).